

Peace News

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 1,104 August 23, 1957 4d. US Air Express Edition 10 cents

AN AMERICAN APPEALS TO JAPAN

Show the world a nation can be great without armies

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

"WE have come here to Tokyo to demand of the three nuclear powers, including my own country, the immediate and unconditional end to nuclear test explosions," said Dr. Homer Jack, of the US delegation, in a speech to the plenary session of the Third World Conference against A and H-bombs and for Disarmament last week.

"The scientific hazards to mankind if the tests continue at the present rate make this step urgent," he added. "But there are ethical and moral reasons for banning the tests also."

The three world Powers, the UK, the USSR and the US had been guilty of polluting the air and causing genetic damage more than 110 times since 1945. "Some of us demanded that our own Governments stop these tests unilaterally."

NON-VIOLENT

Dr. Jack spoke of the action of "my colleagues in Nevada," who "showed the world that individuals within testing nations can act constructively and dramatically against their own Government if they have the love and the spirit given to our century by Mahatma Gandhi."

"We commend this technique of non-violent direct action—Satyagraha—to Australians and other members of the British Commonwealth and to the Russians as new tests are announced in their lands." Saying that he hoped that Japan would copy the best traits of American life, but that there would be some which Japan would never copy," Dr. Jack continued:

"I hope that you will never change that article in your new Constitution renouncing war as a sovereign right and refusing to maintain land, sea and air forces. I hope that you will want to show the world that a nation can be great without great armies. I hope that you will never feel that Japan too must have A and H-bombs in order to be a world Power."

"Also do not emulate my land by denying your own people passports to travel freely and by denying visas to other people to visit your land. We must have the freest movement of all peoples over the earth."

FEARS AND TENSIONS

He hoped that the Peoples Republic of China would soon take her rightful seat within the United Nations, "since no world disarmament agreement can be effective without China."

"Whatever we do at this conference as individuals," he continued, "not much can be accomplished in the world of nations unless fears and tensions are substantially reduced. Russia and China fear my own country, and probably not without justification. My own country fears, again not without reason, Russia and China. Both America and Russia build blocs and bases and pacts, whether NATO or the Warsaw Pact."

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Dr. Soper and 30 MPs urge BRITAIN MUST STOP MAKING H-BOMBS NOW

BRITAIN must stop the manufacture of the H-bomb forthwith.

This demand is to be made in London next month at a big public rally in Trafalgar Square organised by a newly-formed H-Bomb Campaign Committee.

The speakers in the Square on Sunday, September 22, at 3 p.m., will be Dr. Donald Soper, and four MPs: Barbara Castle, Anthony Greenwood, Ian Mikardo and Konni Zilliacus.

News of this new campaign followed the announcement that new atomic weapon tests are to take place in Australia within the next few weeks and that further H-bomb tests may take place at Christmas Island in the spring of 1958.

TEST, NOT A SUCCESS

An unconfirmed report in London states that the last Christmas Island test was not a complete success and that there will have to be more.

TUSKEGEE BOYCOTT OFFICES RAIDED

By Ralph Blackwood

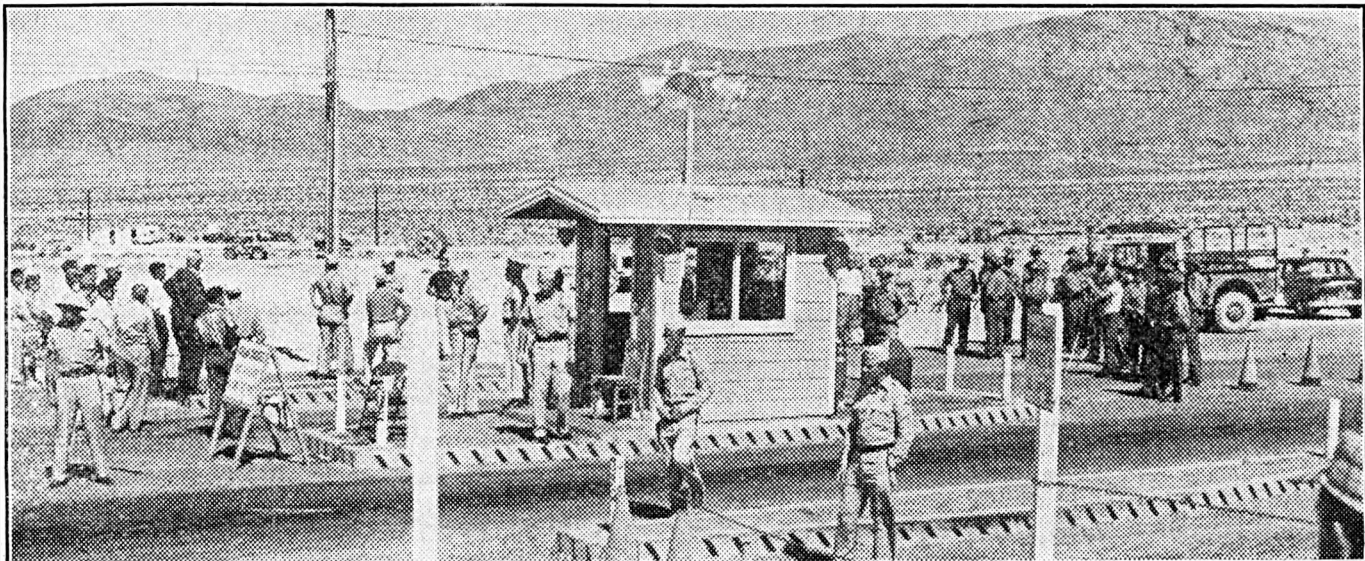
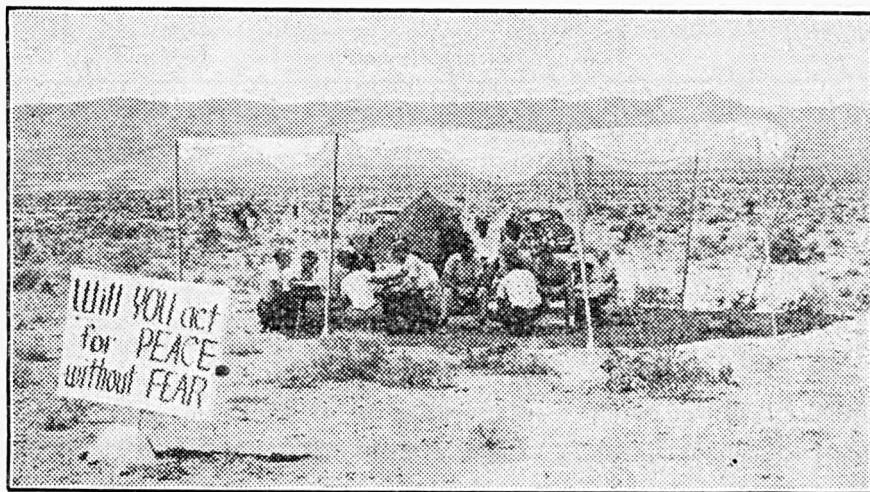
White supremacists redrew the city boundaries of Tuskegee, Alabama, home of the famed Tuskegee Institute, in order to put most of the city's Negroes outside its boundaries—and thus ensure White supremacy in the city where Negroes outnumber Whites by seven to three. The Negroes reacted on June 27 by a boycott of White shops and businesses, as reported in Peace News, August 9.

THE boycott has been effective. By its seventh week six white-owned businesses had closed and an estimated million dollars' worth of trade and services had been lost. The White Citizens' Council, it is reported, is pleading with Whites in nearby towns to help by driving to Tuskegee to trade.

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Desert protest

Americans protesting in the Nevada Desert against A-bomb tests. Top: The remainder of the prayer vigil group after eleven had been arrested on attempting to enter the testing site but before the test explosion. Shade temperature was 103. Below: Albert Bigelow and Prentiss Choate about to be arrested. Guards in front are Atomic Energy Commission Security Forces. At the back are Deputy Sheriffs and State Patrol Officers. Albert Bigelow, Naval Commander in World War II, has twice crossed the Atlantic in small sailing vessels. Choate came out of the army in 1953. The protest made news all over the world.



Earl Russell speaks on morality and the tests

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

TWO distinguished philosophers, one Japanese, the other British, met together in Wales last week and found themselves united in the basis of their opposition to the testing of nuclear weapons.

They were Professor Ichiro Moritaki, Professor of Ethics at Hiroshima University, and survivor of the atom bombing of that city, and Earl Russell.

Describing the meeting, Professor Moritaki told me that it would remain "an unforgettable moment in his life."

These were some of the points of agreement:

- Morality in the coming age should spring from concern for the welfare of the whole human race, rather than for a single nation or family;
- The need was not for a new principle, but for a revival of the original teachings of the great religions;
- Since the fundamentals of the great religions are the same in that they are based on the philosophy of agape, love, the problem is how to revive this philosophy in the present age and connect science and love for the benefit of humanity.

Professor Moritaki told Bertrand Russell that the misery of the modern age came from the complete separation of the philosophy of love from power politics.

It was at this point that Earl Russell

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A scientist, a churchman and a writer speak at the world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs and for disarmament in Tokyo, on

THE H-BOMB LUNACY

RIGHT from the moment the first atomic bombs were dropped—12 years ago this day—the bombings were justified as being “necessary.” Can the killing in war of two hundred thousand human beings—or of a single individual—ever be justified as “necessary”? Was the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour “necessary”?

Today they call the nuclear bombs that levelled two of your cities “old-fashioned.” Indeed, in a Tokyo newspaper yesterday morning there was a dispatch from my country indicating that the bomb dropped on Hiroshima was “nominal.” What is the meaning of words if killing at least 200,000 human beings and wounding untold thousands is “nominal”?

Then in my country there is a Government research project on Strontium 90, that radio-active material which is a bone-seeker and sets up its own internal X-ray system to induce cancer and leukaemia. What is

Dr. Homer Jack
MINISTER OF THE UNITARIAN
CHURCH OF EVANSTON, CHICAGO

the name of this research project on Strontium 90? Is it called “Operation Killer”? Of course not, for there must be sugar-coating, so it is called “Operation Sunshine.” They talk of “sunshine units” of radio-activity as if radio-active fall-out gave off vitamins instead of death! This was too much for the chairman of the radiation sub-committee of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Representative Chet Holifield. He said recently:

“I am concerned over the repeated pattern of applying advertising agency techniques to alleviate the natural fears of hydrogen destruction which trouble our people and the people of the world.”

LIMITED WAR

Recently there has been much conversation about so-called “limited” wars. A famous scientist recently said that “we must not let ourselves be mesmerised by the spectre of nuclear war. We must be prepared to face the risks of limited war.” Sometimes they called these “tiny” wars “bush-fire” wars. How ludicrous—starting

WHEN nearly 30 years ago I worked with Mahatma Gandhi and the All-India National Congress in my first experience of a non-violent struggle against evil, we knew that imperialism was evil, but we did not consider our opponents to be insane.

Let us be quite clear that to-day, however, those who play with the idea of nuclear warfare to gain their ends have lost all contact with reality.

They do not seem to grasp, twelve years after the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that there can be no victory and no victor in a major war ever again in history. This is so obvious that I am almost ashamed to repeat it, but all the evidence points to the fact that this simple truth is still hidden from people who pose as responsible statesmen.

Such people even have the effrontery to suggest that we, who see the plain, obvious, stark facts, are mere visionaries, that we are

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or stopping a prairie fire with atomic and hydrogen bombs!

There is no such thing as a limited war in modern times, and there is no possibility, by mere paper pacts or by mutual terror, of preventing the use of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons if nations continue to develop them and depend upon them.

As Dr. Harrison Brown has wisely observed:

“In the present age the lines of demarcation between tactical and strategic, between large explosions and small ones, are exceedingly thin and they are destined one day to vanish.

“Once nuclear weapons are used in the field I believe that we must expect that all persons and all installations are possible targets.” And yet the polite, almost reassuring talk of “limited” wars continues.

Let me add right here that while I can best give examples of these semantic evasions from my own country, these are by no means limited to the West. Some regimes are masters of double-talk and double-think more than my own. For instance, the “100 flowers” might, in the end, easily turn out to be 99 poisonous weeds, and “people’s democracies” may really be a polite way of describing party dictatorships. There is a disturbing drift from dictionary definitions both in Capitalism and Communism—and regimes in between.

CLEAN BOMB

The ultimate in polite double-talk in our time is the so-called “clean” bomb. One of my countrymen a year or so ago talked of “humanising” atomic warfare by lessening the radio-active fall-out produced by nuclear explosions. Then suddenly the term

not realists, that they alone are practical people, and so on.

We are meeting in a country where nobody considers an objection to radio-active dust or rain, to Strontium 90 in the bones of little children, or to the wholesale destruction of cities as something merely for a few visionaries to talk about. In this country you do not need to theorise about

Reginald Reynolds
AUTHOR

these things. They are part of the terrible experience for which my own country shares the shame, guilt and the responsibility.

In my own country they are still preparing a system of Civil Defence for the protection of the population in the event of war. They base all their calculations on what they call *nominal bomb*. What is this “nominal bomb”? It is a bomb of the same potency as that which destroyed Hiroshima!

CIVIL DEFENCE

I should have thought that to call such a bomb “nominal” was rather cynical. But there is also something wildly absurd in such calculations.

They place everything on the assumption that a certain area will be destroyed, a certain area affected by radio-activity, and so on. But the latest type of nuclear weapon is, I am told, one thousand times as destructive as the “nominal bomb” of 1945, so what is the sense in such Civil Defence? What sort of realism is this? Again, from America I have read recently of a mock battle in which the United States

“the clean bomb” has come into use. My colleague, Mr. Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review, who has done so much for the Hiroshima maidens and Japanese-American relations generally, has recently said this about the “clean” bomb:

“Almost without realising it, we are adopting the language of madmen. We talk of ‘clean’ hydrogen bombs as though we are dealing with the ultimate in moral refinement. What kind of monstrous imagination is it that can connect the word ‘clean’ to a device that will put the match to man’s cities? To call a hydrogen bomb or any bomb ‘clean’ is to make an obscene farce out of words.”

LEUKAEMIA DEATHS

Norman Cousins is perfectly correct, for those who say that a so-called “clean” bomb can be made—after four or five years more of testing—acknowledge that it could still level, by heat and blast, a huge metropolitan centre, quite apart from any radio-activity.

While my friend Reginald Reynolds has used irony well in his various poems on atomic war in The New Statesman, none of his poems are at hand in Tokyo, and so I must turn to his rival, Punch. Recently this English magazine underlined the irony of the “clean” bomb as follows:

To call the H-bomb clean
Makes sound and sense divergent,
Unless it's meant to mean
The Ultimate Detergent.

In any catalogue of cant, of hypocrisy, one must discuss the recent usage of scientists of several nations who defend nuclear weapons tests by dismissing the radio-active hazards to man as “small” or “negligible.” But these scientists think in terms of percentages rather than of people. As Harrison Brown has again observed:

“When we say that the leukaemia rate is increased only by .5 per cent, the number appears small. But when we say that 10,000 individuals are killed each year—individuals of all nationalities who work, love and laugh, and who want to live as much as do you and I—the number suddenly seems very large.”

was invaded by an air force supposed to be carrying nuclear bombs. In this mock battle more than 100 American cities were theoretically wiped out. Officials in America, says an Associated Press cable, praised this exercise “in general terms,” but said it was “not an unqualified success.”

What were they praising and what did they mean? Did they suggest that the crushing of 100 cities was a good idea? Did they mean that more should have been destroyed, or what did they mean about it not being “an unqualified success”? It is talk of this sort which makes me wonder whether I am mad or whether the world is.

PROTEST FEARLESSLY

This American exercise, we read, included the flight of President Eisenhower from Washington, by helicopter, as part of the rehearsal. He left before Washington was theoretically obliterated in order to continue the theoretical war from a secret hide-out. This seemed to me to be the only piece of Civil Defence which had any meaning; but how many Americans can hope to be President, with the hope of living even for a few days longer than their countrymen in a dead and desolated land?

I am 52 and proud of the fact that I have spent some 30 years in steady opposition to policies pursued by my country, under many Governments. But I do not think my Government is worse than most Governments, and I test the sincerity of people from other countries by their willingness to protest fearlessly when wrong is done and to place human before national interest.

The heroes and heroines of peace are those who will refuse to be silenced by fear. Death, we know, cannot silence them—Truth is greater than Death.

Professor Rotblat
NUCLEAR PHYSICIST

I WAS brought up in the belief that science is a noble profession, that science offers the best means for the creative mind to use its talents for the benefit of mankind. I am a nuclear physicist and have spent many years trying to utilise the achievements of nuclear physics for the improvement of health, for fighting diseases, and for prolongation of life.

Many attempts have been made to demonstrate to the people the benefits of atomic energy. The most imposing demonstration was perhaps the conference which was held in Geneva two years ago. There can be no doubt that the many and various applications of atomic energy in medicine, agriculture, technology and industry have made tremendous progress in recent years. But unfortunately this progress has been even greater in the field of nuclear weapons.

In the course of 12 years the destructive power of the bomb was increased several thousand times. One can say roughly it was doubled every year.

Perhaps even worse than the increase of the destructive power of the bombs was the gradually changing attitude of some people towards the use of weapons of mass-destruction, the growing callousness, the almost acceptance of the necessity of using such weapons in certain conditions. Whereas in 1945, the world was filled with horror at the very thought of another use of a kiloton weapon, now, with the development of megaton bombs, this horror appears to have faded.

We have many strategists talking about graduated deterrents. They specify conditions under which the H-bomb must not be used, but an A-bomb could be, as if the destruction of a city of the size of Hiroshima did not matter any more.

ABOLITION OF WAR

The proponents of “clean bombs” tell us that it is important to develop them, because they are humanitarian, because they limit the range of destruction.

Personally I don’t believe for a minute that such humanitarian considerations will carry any weight in the case of war. I am convinced that should war break out “dirty bombs” will be used, because the object of war is to destroy the enemy, and this can be done much more efficiently with “dirty bombs.” This is so because with the same weight of the bomb, the “dirty bomb” has a much greater explosive power than a clean one. The whole talk about “clean bombs” is therefore sheer hypocrisy.

We must, however, be prepared to meet these arguments, and we must be particularly careful now in our campaign to stop nuclear tests on the grounds that they cause radio-active fall-out.

The protagonists of the “clean bomb,” although up to now they kept assuring us there are no dangers from testing “dirty bombs,” now tell us that we must test “clean bombs” in order to reduce the danger from fall-out.

Although I am personally convinced that every test of a “dirty bomb” does result in a certain number of people all over the world suffering leukaemia, bone cancer, and shortening of the span of life, I don’t think that this fact by itself can be used as a strong argument against continuation of tests.

The reasons why we want tests to stop is that each test marks an advance in the preparation for war. Each test makes either the explosive power greater or its delivery easier, and is thus one step nearer toward nuclear war. If tests should stop now the danger of war will not be averted, but at least it will not go on increasing.

I am the last person to minimise the danger of radio-activity, but I feel we should not make this the main topic.

The major problem is the abolition of war altogether.

Bus driver causes new boycott

BY RALPH BLACKWOOD

LAST month Allene Austin, a 23-year-old Negro woman, got on a Rock Hill, South Carolina, bus. There was only one vacant seat, but it was beside a white woman. Segregation laws made it illegal for Miss Austin to take the empty seat.

However, when the white woman invited Miss Austin to sit next to her, she took the seat.

The bus driver who ordered Miss Austin to move probably had no idea he was triggering off a bus boycott.

Rev. C. A. Ivory, a Rock Hill minister, seems to be the leader of the boycott. With other leaders, he set up a private transportation system. On the following Sunday morning a check showed only 11 Negroes riding the buses.

BOMB THREAT

Rev. Ivory has been getting threatening phone calls. First a caller simply asked: "Are you the Negro preacher?"

The second telephone call, probably the same person, asked: "Are you the Negro preacher?" Then said: "I want to be sure you're there before it goes off." The voice did not say what was going off, but anyone familiar with Southern White violence against integration leaders immediately knows the answer—a bomb.

Two hours later the phone rang again and a voice said: "If you don't call off the boycott, there won't be a Negro working in town in three weeks."

Mr. Ivory notified the police, and since then they have been watching his home.

STOP-H-TEST MARCH

The Bristol Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Tests organised a march with posters through Clifton, from the Victoria Rooms to the Downs on Sunday evening. A meeting on the Downs was addressed by Mrs. Freda Ehlers, Will Parkin, Dr. Glendinning, Nigel Welby and Harry Hardcastle, who presided. The meeting lasted until the light failed, with many enquiries.

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HE DEFEATED POLICE PROVOCATION—NOW TRAINS YOUNG PACIFISTS

THE Frenchman who persuaded his fellow railway workers in the 1953 Paris rail strike to adopt non-violent methods and to defeat police efforts to provoke incidents was one of the speakers at an International Fellowship of Reconciliation youth conference which ended recently in Belgium.

The conference, designed to train young leaders in Christian peace work, was attended by young people representing Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France and Germany.

In addition to M. Jean Goss, chairman of the Paris strike committee and active FoR worker, the speakers were the Rev. Ernest Best, of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation a Canadian who lived for some years in post-war Nagasaki, Prof. Hannes de Graaf of Utrecht, Chairman of the European Council of IFoR and an expert on the Russian social and political structures, having many times visited the USSR; and Mme. Magda Trocme of Versailles, who with her husband is vigorously

campaigning for social justice and reconciliation in Algeria.

"Youth Caravan"

"Our Youth Committee, meeting at the conference made important plans for the next two years," R. E. Jefford, Secretary of the European Youth Committee told Peace News afterwards.

"A 'Youth Caravan' has already been organised to visit Britain this October. The team of four—Belgian, Dutch, English and German—will be speaking at University towns, witnessing to their beliefs and giving news of peace work in Europe.

"Our members will endeavour to build up youth groups in their own countries during the next year—working in the Church, factories, trade unions, schools and offices, and co-operating where possible with other peace groups such as the War Resisters' International.

Young leaders' visit

"In the FoR we have a distinctive Christian witness, but we have a great deal in common with our fellow pacifists."

A quarterly International Youth Bulletin will keep members in touch with each other. Next summer it is hoped that FoR youth groups, able to do so, will organise their own conference.

"A team of experienced young leaders will visit these conferences in turn, probably beginning in Denmark and travelling south during the last week of July and the first three of August," Mr. Jefford added. They will meet FoR members and discuss their problems on the spot.

"In 1959 we shall hope to hold a large International Conference for witness to new contacts and further training of leaders."

400 DELEGATES AT PEACE CONFERENCE

A FULL report of the Peace Conference held in Colombo in June has appeared in the July 15 Bulletin of the World Council of Peace.*

This was the first conference of this body to be held in Asia since its inception by the Cominform in 1949. An indication of its broadened basis was the presence of an observer from Yugoslavia.

Over 400 delegates, guests and observers from 70 countries took part.

The conference sent a telegram to the Secretary General of the United Nations urging him "bring together the three powers, U.K., U.S.A., and U.S.S.R., to conclude an immediate agreement to stop all tests of nuclear weapons."

Recognition for CO's

The General Council of the British Peace Committee, the British section of the World Peace Council, passed the following resolution last month:

The General Council of the British Peace Committee records its respect for those who base their opposition to war on the principle of non-violent resistance and on the refusal, on grounds of conscience, to bear arms.

We have always welcomed the participation within our own movement of all pacifists and non pacifists, and pledge our full effort to increase and strengthen this co-operation.

We ask all national peace movements, in the light of circumstances in their own countries, to press for legal recognition of the right of their citizens to refuse, on grounds of conscience, to bear arms, and we urge the Bureau of the World Council of Peace to support this appeal.

*From 5 Moldwalplatz, Vienna IV, Austria.

From farm and factory

THROUGHOUT this year there has been a steady stream of small (by comparison with the sum required) donations to the Peace News Fund, totalling over £1,100.

I've had the joy of reading the many letters of good wishes from our friends—for "the success of your splendid work" is a typical quotation.

Some come from such delightfully sounding places as "Over Woolacombe Farm," others from less romantic addresses in the industrial towns and cities of Britain, and some from the overseas Peace News outposts on which the sun never sets, Connecticut, Cape Town, Melbourne, to name a few.

They have come in a steady stream, and we are grateful, assured, and encouraged.

But not from enough readers.

Each copy of the paper costs 8d. to produce, for it has to bear the running expenses of the Peace News office, and does not have the extensive advertising support enjoyed by less revolutionary journals.

May we ask every reader to help us through this difficult period of rising costs—we face telephone and postage increases shortly. We want that steady stream of support to swell into a flood which will carry us over the rocks ahead—represented by our need for

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THE EDITOR.

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Angles on the news

Greece is to receive four squadrons of bombers and fighters from the U.S.A., also two submarines.

Thousands of Greek university students are suffering from a high degree of malnutrition, due in part to their financial difficulties and in part to food shortages. The World University Service has established committees in Greece to combat this condition, and in the last three months more than 1,200 students have received food and clothing in this area. Thousands of pounds of milk, cheese, rice and beans have been distributed through an individual aid programme at four student centres, but this appears to be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the need.—World Around Press.

The US Government silos, warehouses and cold-storage vaults, already hold more wheat than the nation consumes in a year and a pound of cheese for every man, woman and child and white rat in the country.—Time, Aug. 19, 1957.

Non-violence training

A training programme in non-violence will be held during August and September. The study will consist of the scientific and psychological basis of non-violence and the study of Gregg's "Power of Non-violence" at Woolmandale Farm, near Allentown, Pennsylvania, from August 19-25.

The programme will continue from August 26 to September 1 at Woolmandale Farm, where Bayard Rustin will lead the discussion on the Gandhian and Religious basis of Non-violence.

From September 2-8 the participants will spend a week in groups of 3 or 4 in Montgomery, Macedonia, and Tallahassee.

From September 9-15 at Koinonia Community, near Americus Georgia, Clarence Jordan and David Dellinger will lead a discussion on the constructive programme in relation to the economic, social and political life of man and the role of group living.

All enquiries should be made to Lawrence Scott, 5616, South Woodlawn, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Syria and Russia

THE report that Russia had "hooked" Syria should not have come as a surprise.

As long as the Arab world, instead of being made the subject of genuine world study for the improvement of the living conditions of its masses, is treated as one of the main cockpits of cold war fighting, it is only natural that Russia should apply a tit-for-tat policy to the area.

No one could ever expect that the Soviets would accept the Bagdad Pact as the purely defensive arrangement the West claims it to be. Nor can anyone doubt that the vast majority of Syrians are dead against it. Even if the Franco-British Suez adventure had never happened, no Syrian Government anxious about internal popularity would have dared to offend public feeling sufficiently to join it.

Now, with the United States more than halfway a member of the Pact, and Britain having just helped the Sultan of Muscat against an Arab anti-Western leader, the Syrian and Russian viewpoints have come closer together than ever before. The West may not like it, but if certain Middle-East countries are within their rights in obtaining economic and military aid from the West, Syria is within her rights in getting them from Russia.

At some distance all this also connects up with the ding-dong disarmament negotiations in London. For, though the latest American proposals for supervision zones are a great improvement on previous ones, they do not include the North African places where there are US air bases from which Soviet territory could be attacked with ease. As long as these conditions persist the Russians will do their best to create the largest possible number of what the West will call Soviet satellites.

Speidel's signature

ALTHOUGH we think it is obvious that one may expect a much higher degree of impartiality in the better type of Capitalist Press than it is ever possible to find in the Communist-sponsored Press, it is well to watch the latter for occasional reports on matters that the general Press is ignoring.

There is a remarkable instance of this in the East German Democratic Report for August 2. This paper reports that documents have recently been discovered in secret Nazi archives in Berlin that reveal that the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the French Foreign Minister, Louis Barthou, at Marseilles in October, 1934, was undertaken on the instruction of Hitler, who wanted Barthou out of the way for reasons of policy.

The assassination was carefully prepared under the code-name of "Teutonic Sword," and the executive agent of the affair between Hitler and the actual assassin—who was killed as an immediate sequel to his act—was Captain Hans Speidel, then assistant to the German Military Attaché in Paris and now the General in Command of NATO ground forces in Germany.

The documentation in the business is not complete, but a letter from Speidel to Goering which clearly points to it and to the fact that Speidel was the chief agent on the spot is published in facsimile.

Forgeries?

THIS information was available at the time when the most recent volume of Documents on German Foreign Policy, published by H.M. Stationery Office, was being reviewed in the Press. Much attention was paid to the approaches that were made to the Duke of Windsor in the early war years with a view to getting an arrangement between Germany and Britain.

At the same time this much more sensational material was available to the Press, and we were given nothing of it at all. Why?

It is, of course, possible that the documents reproduced in facsimile are forgeries. This possibility, however, does not mean that they should not see the light of day.

Although our Press has paid no attention to them, there has not been such complete silence in the French Press. Le Monde has reported the existence of the letters, and has expressed doubts as to their authenticity.



"Liberation" has also mentioned them, and remarks: "If they are forged this should be easy to prove. Does Speidel, for instance, recognise his signature . . . ? Speidel has said nothing. This silence must not continue."

Clearly the comments of General Speidel on these documents should be sought. For ourselves, we should also like to have some information from Press sources on why these allegations have not until now been permitted to cross the Channel.

Torture in Algeria

M. MARTIN-CHAUFFIER, one of the two French assistants who accompanied the International Commission mentioned in

M. Thibault's letter from the French Embassy last week has written an article that has been published in the French journal "Demain" on the treatment of suspects by the military and police in Algeria.

It should be mentioned incidentally that M. Martin-Chauffier was not, as might have been inferred by M. Thibault's letter, a signatory to the Report. He was not required to be, as he and Madame Tillion were not actual members of the Commission.

M. Martin-Chauffier says that while the responsible authorities have neither recommended or approved of disappearance and tortures "I cannot, unfortunately, say that the authorities are ignorant of the veritable

crimes which are public knowledge."

Interrogations, he says, accompanied by torture, either continuous or intermittent, went on at "about 50 or more secret places."

It can happen that the interrogation is so violent that the victim dies of it or emerges "in such a state that he can neither be handed over to the judicial authorities nor be set free." In these cases the victim disappears and a statement is issued that he has committed suicide.

We shall naturally welcome any comments M. Thibault cares to let us have on M. Martin-Chauffier's amplification of the information given in the Commission's Report.

Votes for whites

THE terrible hopelessness of the present South African situation as seen by the politically conscious indigenous African could hardly be presented in darker colours than are shown in the political pronouncements of the past week, and particularly in the indication of the degree of venturesomeness upon which the Opposition Party, the South African United Party, feels it may safely embark.

The United Party Congress met at Bloemfontein. After having reappointed Sir de Villiers Graaf as leader of the Party, the Congress passed a resolution calling upon the electorate of South Africa "to reject a narrow, sectional, intolerant, isolationist political philosophy," and to endorse a policy which would recognise the dignity of the individual and establish "government in the true spirit of democracy." Linked with these inspiring aspirations, however, were declarations in favour of "white unity" and "white leadership."

After discussions in private Sir de Villiers Graaf announced at a Press conference what the true spirit of democracy and the dignity of the individual mean for these "liberal-minded" opponents of the Nationalist Party. The United Party would restore coloured voters to the common electoral roll, but would introduce higher qualifications for any new coloured voters to be added to that roll; and it would provide for representation in the Senate of non-European voters. The representatives, however, would have to be Europeans.

A very substantial majority (about two-thirds) would be required to endorse any changes in the voting rights of non-Europeans, while a white veto would ensure the maintenance of control by the 2,500,000 whites and the political powerlessness of the 12,500,000 blacks.

In the Senate as proposed there would be a minimum of three-quarters of the Senators representing Europeans, and the remaining quarter, representing the indigenous population, would also, of course, be white.

The Government Ministers have already expressed themselves as in opposition to the proposals. Mr. Serfontein, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, declares that there can be a safe future for South Africa only if the white race has the exclusive right to vote.

Income test

THERE is also discussion in progress among the 130,000 white people who control the affairs of Southern Rhodesia with its two million Africans.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, is seeking to extend the franchise to some 8,000 African voters. It is agreed that there shall be educational qualifications for the vote, and it is also proposed to apply a test as to income. The dispute turns on whether the qualifying income shall be £10 per month or £12 10s. The higher figure would exclude many of those Mr. Todd would bring in, including nurses and teachers.

The rates for nurses and teachers indicated here are not of course the rates that are paid to Europeans in these employments. Whichever figure is decided upon, we should find it difficult to hit upon a better reason for a general strike than the winning of the rate of pay upon which the right to vote is based.

Tailpiece

"The epitaph can already be written: 'They died with their bombs clean.'"
The Times, August 15, 1957.

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3 Blackstock Road
London, N.4

Tel: STAmford Hill 2262

PEACE NEWS

August 23, 1957

Distribution office for U.S.A.
20, S. Twelfth St.,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Reg'd as a newspaper. Entered
as second class matter at
Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

A LESSON FOR WHITES

ALABAMA'S SENATOR SAM ENGELHARDT seems to be a leader of men with a lot of ability. But he may still have a few things to learn. Perhaps the Gandhian boycotters of Tuskegee will be his teachers.

Senator Engelhardt is Executive Secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama—an organization dedicated to maintaining White supremacy and segregation. As reported in Peace News on August 9, Engelhardt decided to ensure that a few Whites would rule in the predominately Negro University town of Tuskegee.

HE DRAFTED A BILL WHICH DREW NEW CITY BOUNDARIES AND PUT ALL BUT A HANDFUL OF NEGROES OUTSIDE THE CITY, DEPRIVING THEM OF VOTING RIGHTS, ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND DIGNITY.

The Negroes started a boycott, which they insist is a "crusade"; perhaps because the word "boycott" has ugly connotations in America, perhaps because an old law in Alabama makes boycotting illegal.

★ ★
WHATEVER IT IS, boycott or crusade, Negro leaders pointed out that it is senseless to spend money in a city where they can't even vote. They advised Negroes to "make intelligent use of our resources."

If Senator Engelhardt and Attorney General Patterson plan to arrest the boycott leaders, perhaps they would profit by advice from a boycott veteran: Mr. Grover C. Hall, Jr., Editor-in-Chief of The Montgomery Advertiser.

Mr. Hall was in the front line of the Montgomery bus boycott which succeeded in ending the colour-bar seating on the buses—on the opposite side of the line from the Negroes and their leader, Dr. Martin Luther King. Mr. Hall once said: "There isn't going to be any desegregation of buses." He was wrong. Mr. Hall later said:

★ ★
"THE DUMBEST ACT THAT WAS EVER DONE IN MONTGOMERY WAS THE ARREST OF THE 90-ODD NEGRO PREACHERS FOR VIOLATION OF THE STATE BOYCOTT LAW."

★ ★
MR. HALL KNOWS that when the white officials arrested the Negro ministers, they gave the boycotters in Montgomery more publicity than they ever could have paid for and better publicity than anyone could have planned.

How else could one make such villains out of the white officials and such heroes of the boycotters?

They arrested ninety preachers who were leading the Negroes in declining to ride buses, men who were preaching love, non-violence, and the Sermon on the Mount.

When they arrested the preachers they gave the moral advantage to the boycotters.

Unknown numbers of Negroes and Whites who had previously straddled the fence of indifference and indecision suddenly sympathised with the boycotters.

Students of Gandhi's satyagraha have no difficulty in understanding why it was a mistake for the city officials to arrest the ministers leading the boycott.

★ ★
ALREADY TUSKEGEE'S BOYCOTT LEADERS have received many letters from southern whites and white Alabama people who have moved north—letters with money enclosed.

The Rev. F. W. Shuttleworth, arrested for violating Birmingham's bus segregation laws, gave the Tuskegee Civic Association, which is spearheading the Negro boycott, \$50 on behalf of the de-segregation workers he leads. They pledged more when requested.

Large Negro operated insurance companies have given the protesters support. People have sent letters of support from 14 states. (One wonders what kind of letters these protest supporters write to Senator Engelhardt.)

Almost any "Gandhian" could predict that if Tuskegee's protest leaders get arrested, support will pour in from the 48 states of the USA and from abroad.

It's no secret among "Gandhians" that a satyagrahi or "protester" can sometimes strengthen his cause, gain sympathisers, and even crumble the "moral sureness" of the opposition by courting arrest.

Perhaps Alabama's white leaders could profit from a study of Gandhi.

MIDDLE EAST: CAN WE FIND AN ENDURING SETTLEMENT?

August 23, 1957—PEACE NEWS—5

BRITAIN'S intervention in Oman has been reported to the Security Council of the United Nations and may come before the General Assembly.

Our Foreign Office treats this lightly, but it is of the greatest significance that all the nations of the Arab League should be taking the initiative together. Some of these nations are pro-British, notably Iraq. It is evident that the Arab world is united against us, as it was over Suez.

India is reported to be uneasy. Other Asian and African Governments are concerned lest Imperialist tradition and interests were responsible for the British action.

It is very doubtful if the intervention was justifiable by international law. Muscat is not a British Protectorate. It is a separate sovereign State.

International law

Sir Hartley Shawcross, when branding Soviet intervention in Hungary as illegal, voiced a principle which is relevant to Muscat (though, it need hardly be said, there is no comparison in brutality).

"It is well established in international law," said Sir Hartley, "that intervention by a foreign Power is inadmissible, even if it takes place at the request of a Government engaged in suppressing an armed insurrection or in pursuance of a treaty which is alleged to provide justification."

In this case there was not even a treaty. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd told Parliament frankly that our obligation was only to a friend and ally.

British interests are partly historical and partly immediate. The Persian Gulf has been the concern of Britain since the early conquest of India. It was necessary to protect our trade from marauders and pirates. This historical interest was brought sharply up to date by the discovery of rich oil supplies at Kuwait.

No oil of value has been found yet in Muscat or Oman, but the Sultan has made concessions to a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company in which British interests are strong. Thus the Sultan is a friend and ally.

Two autocrats

One would be on uncertain ground if one argued that the rebellion led by the Iman of Oman was a progressive event. Both Iman and Sultan are reactionary chiefs and there is probably little to choose between them. There is evidence that the Sultan still retains slaves (Wilberforce would turn in his grave to think of him as an ally) and that a brisk trade in slaves is carried on with Saudi-Arabia; but he is said to be more benevolent than the Iman.

This is a quarrel between two autocrats. Democrats should be chary of identifying themselves with either.

The Iman would seem to have some ground, however, for protesting against the oil concessions which the Sultan has given on Oman territory. A treaty was signed between the two rulers in 1920 at a conference attended by the British Resident.

The terms have not been officially published, but a "Manchester Guardian" article (7.8.57) stated that it included a clause that there should be no interference by the Sultan in the internal affairs of Oman. If this is the case, British intervention is again on very shaky ground.

UN Commission

But one must not get bogged down in these legal issues. The real need is to find an enduring settlement of the recurring conflicts. Over a large part of the Middle East there is no agreement about where the frontiers of the domains of different sheiks begin and end.

There is no agreement even about where British Protectorates, such as those behind the port of Aden, begin and end. Fighting has been continuous between the Yemen tribes and the Aden Protectorate over the last two years. The Yemen-Aden conflict, with Russian arms aiding Yemen, may soon

loom much larger than the Muscat-Oman dispute.

The sensible thing would be to have a United Nations Commission, with strong Arab representation (for the problem is primarily theirs) to settle these issues.

One would like to see the withdrawal of external political and military influence, whether British, American, French or Russian, from these Arab territories altogether. There should be an agreement between the Powers to stop sending any one arms.

The Middle East should be politically neutralised with the emphasis on the federalisation of the smaller Kingdoms and independence.

By Fenner Brockway MP

CHAIRMAN OF THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM

tion of the smaller Kingdoms and independence.

In the background is the economic interest of oil. American and British companies dominate the scene. They operate on a fifty-fifty basis, sharing the profits with monarchs and sheiks, or, in the case of Iran, with the Government. Recently an Italian company has invaded the American-British monopoly, promising the Iran Government 75 per cent. of the takings.

The exploitation of oil has made the monarchs and sheiks among the richest men in the world. Some of them have been wise, notably in the cases of Iraq and Kuwait, to devote a considerable portion of their

wealth to irrigation and housing; but nevertheless the rulers in all the oil-bearing Arab countries live in incredible luxury whilst thousands of the Arab peoples remain in poverty and disease.

Democratic movements are beginning to emerge in the Arab countries, which will in time demand that the oil wealth shall belong to the people and not to the landowning sheiks, and that it be used to lift the standard of life of all, to spread education, to fight disease.

War on want

British democracy should become identified with these new popular movements. If we continue to make the monarchs and sheiks our allies, we shall make a present of the peoples to the Communist world.

Whilst the Arab peoples advance in their demand that oil royalties shall be theirs, we should be urging that the oil companies should be internationalised, as proposed by the International Co-operative Alliance some years ago. Profit for private interests should be taken out of oil. Its wealth should be used in a world-scale war on want.

Do these seem distant ideals for which to strive? A Labour Government in Britain, in alliance with Governments and peoples in Asia and Africa (where millions of Arabs live), could bring these purposes into the realm of practical politics. This should be our aim and hope.

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NATO Food Bank: right thing for the wrong reason

BY FRED MOORHOUSE

VERY few people in Britain, I suspect, had heard of Canada's new Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker. I must confess that until recently the gentleman was unknown to me. He came to my notice when he made a speech at a place called Red Deer in Alberta. There he advocated setting up, under NATO supervision, an international food bank to ease the threat from vast world wheat surpluses.

This, of course, is not the first time a food bank has been suggested. It is eleven years now since Lord Boyd Orr, then Director of the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), proposed the setting up of such a bank, under UN auspices. In it surpluses would be stocked in readiness for relieving famine anywhere in the world.

INCREASED STOCKS

The sorry story of the proposal is now an old one: the "great" powers condemned it as an infringement of national sovereignty, and FAO lost its greatest figure when Boyd Orr resigned. Since then the consequences have been increasingly with us. Stocks or surplus foods have grown from year to year in certain countries and have become a great headache for the governments of those countries.

Between 1951 and 1954 in the USA, Canada, Argentina and Australia wheat stocks rose from 16.9 million metric tons to 44.6 million metric tons.

The average annual production for the four countries during that period stood at 55.5 million metric tons, and the gross average annual exports were 22.0 million. In other words, stocks were about four-fifths of the normal annual production, and over twice the average yearly exports.

The United States in 1954 had stocks of various commodities which amounted to a significant proportion of the usual exports of these. Her rice stocks stood at a third of the 1951-4 average exports; vegetable oil stocks about 140 per cent; cotton stocks 240 per cent (64 per cent of actual production); cheese 25 times normal exports and one half of production, and coarse grains (rye, barley, oats and maize) stocks

were nine times normal exports and one-quarter of production.

The FAO spoke in 1955 for a world in which most people are hungry and hundreds of millions live on the very edge of starvation. It declared that "the accumulation of large unsold stocks of grain and other agricultural products, which clearly means that not all the increase in production has gone to raise the world's inadequate levels of nutrition and clothing, has been the most disquieting feature of the food and agricultural situation in recent years".

Since then, if anything, the situation has deteriorated.

At the beginning of 1956 the US Government prepared for the Presidential election by wooing the farmers with its "soil bank". I described this in Peace News then as a nice name for a nasty policy: a policy which allowed hungry people to starve to death.

That policy (of paying farmers to take land out of cultivation) has now been implemented. Unfortunately a very good harvest last year resulted in stocks again going up, despite the acres withdrawn from cultivation, and American farmers still feel insecure.

ECONOMIC COLD WAR

Mr. Diefenbaker argues that his suggestion for a NATO food bank would remove present surpluses from world competition and also provide a means of giving economic security to nations in the world which might otherwise fall under Communism.

And in that last clause is the danger of which we must be aware. There are growing numbers of people in a variety of quarters who are beginning to argue for things which pacifists have advocated—for the wrong reasons.

The idea of a NATO food bank is one of them. The failure of violence is becoming apparent to all, and Western statesmen, unable to win the cold war with the rattling of H-bombs, are giving increasing attention to the idea of an economic cold war against the Soviet Union.

This is a highly dangerous attitude and one not calculated in the long run really to lead to an attack on world poverty. It will merely bring to an increase of ten-

AT THE TRIBUNAL Book the Chairman hadn't read BY MAVIS JAMES

JAMES MAXTON'S nephew, Arthur Maxton, was granted conditional exemption from military service by the Fulham Tribunal for conscientious objectors last month.

A student of history, he felt that war was futile, and achieved nothing. He had made a study of history, modern history, from Napoleonic times.

Sir Gerald Hargreaves, Chairman of the Tribunal, said that he always felt it was a weak argument to say that war was futile. "We kept Napoleon out of England, didn't we?"

Maxton said it was the taking of life which concerned him, and the effect a war had on the world as a whole. Nobody had the right to take another man's life, he felt.

Furthering his statement that war was futile, he added:

"Several times a war had been 'a war to end wars.' This has never been so."

Hargreaves dismissed "a war to end wars" as a journalist's phrase.

Applicants to CO Tribunals are expected by the members of the Tribunals to have read several books on the subject of conscientious objection, books both for it and against it. Two authors whose works they desire the applicants to read are Fields and Lewis.

Frequently the applicants have never heard of these authors.

Maxton reversed this position. When he was asked whether he had read anything on the subject, he replied: "Yes. I have read Enoch."

"Enoch?" asked one of the members of the Tribunal.

"Guy Enoch," whispered an observer in the public gallery.

"What has he written?" asked a member of the Tribunal.

"On war," replied Maxton.

"What's the name of his book?" asked Professor James.

"War," I think," said Maxton.

"I haven't read it," said Sir Gerald Hargreaves.

Professor James then asked Maxton what were his grounds for objecting to going into the Army. Maxton said he felt that it was morally wrong to kill.

"Supposing, unless you interfere, someone is going to be massacred," said Sir Gerald Hargreaves. "Why do you think it is better to let the aggressor have his way?"

"I think a personal example of not killing is better," replied Maxton.

A witness, Edgar Thomas, said that he had known Maxton all his life.

"Neither of the three brothers, nephews of James Maxton, have taken their stand as conscientious objectors merely because of their family background."

Arthur Maxton was supported in his application by a letter from Emrys Hughes, MP, who said that the boy came from a family which was well known in Scotland for its views on war.

Summing up, Sir Gerald Hargreaves said: "This applicant has given a good deal of individual study to the matter, and he is not basing his application entirely on his family background. We direct him to do work on the land, in a hospital, in the building trade, or in food distribution."

sion, more and more fear and hostility around the globe, and a greater likelihood of the economic cold war turning hot and military.

And the idea of a NATO food bank—because it is a NATO food bank and not a world food bank under UN auspices—is an outcome of such emotions.

The only firm moral ground for a world attack on poverty is that expressed by Norman Cousins two years back: "standing bold and firm on the proposition that this is something we should do because it is the right thing to do".

Letters to the Editor

The late Devadas Gandhi

From David Graham, recently returned from India with Ian Dixon

IT was Devadas Gandhi who took us under his wing whilst we were sweltering in the heat of New Delhi. It was after we had been rescued from our sleeping quarters, a park, by a sympathetic family that he gave us the use of the Hindustan Times' rooms in the Newspaper Society building.

It was hard to imagine that this short stockily built man, dressed in simple hand spun cloth, was the son of the Mahatma. His air and attitude appeared to be that of a business man. But as we got to know him better it was apparent that he had imbibed much of his father's teachings.

After speaking to Devadas Gandhi for a while one became aware of his eyes. They were rather large and seemed to be all pupil and no white. He seemed to pierce right through you into your mind.

He was in full sympathy with our aims and objectives in India. He backed wholeheartedly the proposed H-bomb protest to the Christmas Islands. He saw us frequently and often provided us with lunch. He was very interested to learn that my home in the East End was only a few hundred yards from Kingsley Hall where his father used to stay when in London.

He was fond of talking about his father, and as we discussed with him the problems of the world today he would illustrate freely from his father's writings. Although he supported us wholeheartedly over the H-bomb protest he felt himself in a difficult position.

"How can I give only my verbal and moral support? If I am to be logical, genuine and sincere I must also offer myself in Satyagraha."

What he would have decided had our plans materialised I cannot say. But his support and enthusiasm were unflinching, he advised us throughout. He made our attempt known through the Hindustan Times and used his columns to propagate the case for non-violence and peace through love.

His last words to us before leaving Bombay were: "Don't worry if the protest doesn't succeed. You have made an attempt, you can do no more. Whatever happens you may have awakened the consciences of thousands of people."—**DAVID GRAHAM, 20 Perkins House, St. Pauls Way, London, E.14**

The Priest and the General

IN view of the attention which has been drawn to the remarks of a French Catholic chaplain advocating a "tough" policy in the interrogation of captured Algerian rebels, it should be made known that the chaplain (Fr. Delarue, OMI) has since been suspended by Cardinal Feltin and reprimanded for lack of discretion in airing his views.

According to The Tablet (3.8.57), "these views were denounced in several newspapers as the views of the Military Ordinariate" [i.e. the chaplain's ecclesiastical superiors]—"which of course they were not" (my italics).

The Tablet adds that "this case can be set against the cases of several parish clergy in North Africa who have been in trouble with the civil and military authorities for sheltering men believed to be rebels for whom the military authorities were searching".—**CHARLES S. THOMPSON, (Editor, Pax Bulletin), 93 Malinstone Avenue, Merstham, Surrey.**

National Service

IN a debate in the House of Lords (31.7.57) Lord Alexander of Hillsborough, the Labour Party Leader, referred to the necessity of reverting to National Service if voluntary recruiting produced insufficient recruits.

He did not speak officially for the Labour Party, but he certainly spoke for the majority of the Labour Parliamentary Party, who have no "principled" objection to conscription.

Despite all the efforts of the Labour

Peace Fellowship the next Labour Government will certainly insist on a strong, military organisation.

Whilst the ranks of the Labour Party are open to all and sundry, pacifists will never win more than a tolerant hearing by those who "respect our beliefs but do not agree with them." If we are to show the voters as a whole that we have a policy worthy of support then we must organise independently.

A real peace policy can win support from all Parties.

Inevitably, when the Labour Party wins power again it will begin to lose support. Must that support again return to the Tories? Why not organise now?

The beginnings already exist, but a few hundreds can do little, however enthusiastic. We need something like the 100,000 who responded to Dick Sheppard's famous letter organised in an anti-war front of Fellowship Party, Independent Labour Party, and other groups and individuals who would subscribe to a common declaration of general aims.—**E. WALKER CORBY, 57, Melbourne Court, Anerley Rd., London, S.E.20.**

Labour Peace Fellowship

MAY we draw your attention to the work of the Labour Peace Fellowship in the hope that some of your readers will desire to join.

Membership of the Fellowship is confined to members of the Labour and Co-operative Parties and affiliated trade unions, and is open to those who may refuse individual participation in war, and also to those who work for non-violent means of promoting world peace.

In conformity with the traditional Labour Party approach to peace and its rejection of militarism, and in service to democratic socialism, the Fellowship seeks to extend international co-operation by working for disarmament and the abolition of conscription in all countries; for the consequential diversion of arms expenditure to Mutual Aid plans for assisting under-developed areas; for colonial freedom and economic development; and for a foreign policy that does not rely on military alliances and strategy. We welcome enquiries from those who share our efforts.—**VICTOR YATES, MP, Chairman, TERENCE COMERFORD, Secretary, Labour Peace Fellowship, 9R, Newmarket Ave., Northolt Park, Middx**

Christian pacifism

ARCHBISHOP ROBERTS, in his interesting contribution to PN, August 20, states "... that violence is condemned by the moralist which human experience has discovered to be futile."

This sounds as though the only considerations governing the use of violence are those of expediency. But it is also of extreme importance from the moral point of view to ask: "Who gets hurt and to what extent?"

In other words, while conceding that there are times when the use of violence may perhaps be justified, war stands condemned as the wrong use of violence because it always hurts the wrong people.

To the Archbishop's remark on the slowness of human beings to learn from experience, one might add that the said moralists and statesmen would seem to be among the slowest!—**PHILLIS MCCOY, 53, Newlands Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne 2.**

Unarmed Defence

THE letter from Fred Moorhouse (July 19) comes as a breath of fresh air into the controversy over the Stephen King-Hall manifesto.

The people of all countries are fearful of war, but for the majority that I have spoken to this seems not to be the greatest fear. Greater than the fear of war itself is the fear of being overcome. Under such circumstances a non-violence bred of fear would not last five minutes. We must proclaim aloud that perfect love casts out fear, remembering that "non-violence" is only a new term for loving one's enemies.

Gandhi may have been its greatest modern exponent, but it is well for the Christian to remember its origin.—**LESLIE J. HALE, 35 Henry Road, West Bridgeford, Nottingham.**

LAWRENCE SCOTT WHO TOOK PART IN THE U.S. DEMONSTRATION ON AUGUST 6 AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTS TELLS

Why I went to Nevada

REASON and morality were once characteristics of America. Both are essential for democracy and peace between men and nations. Both are essential for freedom.

Irrationality and immorality are more and more becoming characteristics of America. If this trend increases it is only a matter of time until democracy and freedom vanish. With it will come war, and in an atomic age war is the suicide of civilisation.

As I write this, twelve people are in jail for thirty-day sentences because they have reason and morality—they refused to participate in the latest Civil Defence drill. It was assumed that a 20 megaton hydrogen bomb was dropped on Governors Island—not an unreasonable assumption within the irrational framework of the present arms race. After the drill, the Civil Defence authorities estimated "the awesome toll among the city's population of 7,771,509 would have been 2,339,012 killed and 2,261,283 injured." The next day the estimate rose to 4,429,729 dead, 1,932,369 injured. The New York Times reported: "Because the condition of devastation implied in the size of the theoretical explosion would not have allowed Civil Defence rescue teams to reach the severely wounded in time, they had to be presumed lost."

STOCKPILE OF DEATH

Grown men, the descendants of the founders of this country, participated in this farce with straight faces, and the millions of New York citizens conformed to this negative process with almost no dissent.

This is loss of reason by leaders and people.

It is clear in addition that most of these leaders and their blind, conforming followers do very little to work for the conditions that would make possible a disarmed world.

The twelve most moral and rational men and women in New York, including the saintly apostle to the poor—Dorothy Day of the Catholic Worker—have been sentenced to thirty days in jail for trying to make a witness for sanity.

Thousands of scientists have warned of the dangers of radiation from nuclear tests—danger just from the testing process alone. Men have been warned that nuclear war would mean the destruction of civilisation, and possibly the end of all life on the planet earth. Yet the testing process continues and the stockpile of death grows. This grossest evil is justified by the fact that the other side is immoral and unreasonable.

Unless this chain of insanity is broken we will lose our freedom and democracy, and finally our obsession with security will destroy us. The fact that the other side will destroy themselves at the same time is the crowning comfort men get from this insane mess.

Education and conventional political process seem to make little headway against the great mass of irrationality and immorality.

They help, and must be continuing factors, but they are not enough.

In times past men rose in violent revolution on behalf of reason, morality and freedom. To-day in the major nations such action is well nigh impossible, and certain to bring no good even if it were possible. In the atomic age the way of violence must go.

For the above reasons and many others which could be cited, a non-violent revolution, based on reason and morality, is essential if civilisation is to be saved from destruction. For this reason I choose to engage in civil disobedience against the nuclear bomb tests in Nevada. Civil disobedience against immoral and irrational laws by a few people does not constitute a non-violent revolution. But it is a beginning.

A beginning must be made, since tomorrow the forces of evil arrayed against reason and morality may be so great that no beginning will be possible.

Many sincere men object that civil disobedience and subsequent imprisonment will do no good. My answer to that is one of faith, supported by much evidence from history. Civil disobedience against nuclear tests will speak to the conscious reason and moral will of thousands of people. It will speak to something good in the unconscious of millions of people. It may take many other acts of reason and morality before that something good works itself to the conscious surface, so the road ahead is not a short or easy one.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Non-violent resistance to immoral and irrational acts and laws of present American life can do no other person any harm. In the act of non-violent resistance one ceases to inflict pain and suffering upon others and takes that pain and suffering upon oneself. All of the United States as a corporate group is now engaged in feverishly training and building the instruments that will bring pain and suffering on untold millions if war breaks out. In the case of the nuclear tests it is tragically not just the laying of plans. Every test actually brings pain and suffering on people, many of them little babies yet unborn.

The moral and rational man must disengage himself from this macabre dance of death. He must act in such a way as to bring pain and suffering upon himself as a witness to his unity with that which is good in men.

The final answer to those who say that civil disobedience and imprisonment will do no good against the nuclear tests in Nevada, and the ultimate answer to that irrational argument within oneself, is that I can do no other. My faith is that it will do good, and if joined in by enough reasonable and moral men it will bring the United States back from the brink of destruction.

I would rather be in prison because of my protest against the evil of nuclear tests than to continue to participate in the acts of nuclear testing without sacrificial protest.

LOOKING AHEAD

In these days of fluctuating money values one begins to look to the future with concern and a certain amount of apprehension.

The answer, however, lies in seeking a firm basis on which to build for security in years to come.

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As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon. a.m.
2. Include: Date, **TOWN, Time, Place** (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Wednesday, August 28
LONDON, W.C.1: Pacifist Forum, Friends House, Euston Rd. Questions on international affairs answered by a panel of pacifists.

Thursday, August 29
LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Meeting House, Bush Road, E.11. PPU Meeting. Group Discussion.
LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m. Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh Street. John Bishop "Pacifism and Anarchism" PYAG.

LIVERPOOL: 7.45 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Hunter Street. Group Meeting. Discussion on SJPC booklet "Unarmed." PPU.

Sunday, September 1
PLYMOUTH: 3 p.m. Swarthmore Settlement, Mutley Plain. PPU Group Meeting. Visitors to West Country welcome.

Saturday, September 7
LONDON, N.6: 3 p.m. 30 Wood Lane, Highgate (one minute Highgate Underground) Garden Party for Bhoodan Well Fund. Speaker: Donald Groom. Indian Dancers. Tea, stalls and sideshows. North London Action Council for War on Want.

Monday, September 9
BIRMINGHAM: 8 p.m.; 221 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath. Kings Heath and Cotteridge PPU. All welcome.

Sunday, September 15
LONDON, W.C.1: 2.30 p.m. Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. Conf. for prospective conscientious objectors. Speaker: Brian Reed. Tea provided. Women also welcome. Sol.

Every week!

SATURDAYS

LIVERPOOL: 8 p.m.; Pier Head. Open-air meeting of Liverpool and District Peace Hour.

SUNDAYS

HYDE PARK: 6.30 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group. Every Sunday. PYAG.

GLASGOW: 8 p.m.; at Queen's Park Gates. PPU Meeting. Open-air.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVSP, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

WEDNESDAYS

KIDBROOKE: 8 p.m.; 141 Woolacombe Rd. Talks, plays, discussion, music, radio, etc. Fellowship Party.

THURSDAYS

GLASGOW: 8 p.m.; Corner of Blythswood Street and Sauchiehall Street. Open-air Meeting. Glasgow H-bomb Committee.

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Road, E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. PYAG.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.20-1.40 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Southampton Row. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

FRIDAYS

BIRMINGHAM: 5 p.m. onwards; Bull Street Meeting House (outside) Peace News Selling.

"END TESTS" URGE CO-OP PARTY

Motions protesting against the continued production and testing of nuclear weapons, against the "French colonial war in Algeria", against the deception of the people "by the operation of useless Civil Defence" in the H-bomb era and against "the encroachment upon the civil liberties of the people of this country" by such methods as telephone tapping and secret police in the universities, have been tabled for discussion at the Thirty-first Annual Conference of the London Co-operative Party, Nov. 16-17.

PPU float

CHILDREN of all nations gathered round a maypole will be the centre-piece for a Peace Pledge Union float in the Wythenshawe Civic Week Procession on Saturday.

Apart from the printed posters all the work has been done by the members of the Wythenshawe (Manchester) PPU Group.

Slogans for the float are "Their Future Demands Peace", and "Mankind is One Family".

I hope other groups will be on the look out for opportunities of this kind, preparation for next year's costumes and decorations can find a useful place in the winter's programme of peace activities.

From arms factory to peace work

A FORMER worker in a London armaments factory is to be the new part-time organiser for the Peace Pledge Union in the London area.

In a letter to the secretaries of London Groups, Myrtle Solomon says that "it was not until 1949, when I left England to roam over much of the world for 2½ years, that I truly realised that no one country was more aggressive than the other."

Her travels took her through New Zealand, Australia, the Far East and war-

They face the end after a nuclear war

KENNETH INGRAM reviews

ON THE BEACH. By Nevil Shute, Heinemann: 15s.

NEVIL SHUTE'S latest novel is perhaps the most powerful propaganda exposing the horrors of nuclear warfare which has hitherto been published.

We have had plenty of warnings from scientists of the number of human beings who will be killed and mutilated in a given area where an H-bomb has been dropped. But abstract statements usually leave little impression on our minds.

This book is exceptionally powerful because it describes the effects of a nuclear war on individual men and women in their domestic lives. An Australian naval officer, his wife and baby daughter, an American and the girl who has fallen in love with him, a scientist and a farmer, are some of the vividly-drawn characters in this catastrophic tragedy.

The scene is laid in Australia. A war has taken place in the Northern Hemisphere due in the first instance to a nuclear attack by Albania. America discovers that the planes carrying the bombs were Russian-made and falsely assumes that the Soviet Union was the aggressor.

Russia is bombed, and retaliates. The result is that all human life in the Hemisphere is exterminated. The radio-active poison creeps slowly southward across the equator. The Australians know that they have only a few weeks left before sickness and death inevitably overtake them.

There are minor criticisms which can

be levied against the picture which Nevil Shute draws. It is, for instance, doubtful whether Australian society would face the approaching end quite so complacently. One would expect outbreaks of panic as the time drew nearer; desperate efforts would surely be made by the scientific authorities to devise means of protection, however futile such attempts might be. But the strength and appeal of the novel are not affected by any inherent improbabilities.

Presented in the setting of personal and family life, the story is so heartrending that many readers may feel at moments that they can hardly bear the suspense. Yet,

BOOKS

under Nevil Shute's skilful craftsmanship, the novel is never over-sensational or melodramatic. It is propaganda which ought to be placed in the hands of all those who are still but half-conscious of what a nuclear war would mean to them and to their children.

THE DANGERS OF RADIATION

Stephen Siteman reviews

RADIATION: WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT AFFECTS YOU. By Jack Schubert and Ralph E. Lapp. New York Viking Press: \$3.95. London: Heinemann, 18s.

THE American population seems slowly to be awakening to the danger and the prevalence of radio-activity. The Russian and British tests, and the Japanese concern over them, have contributed to the public education. The hearings by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy have provided considerable evidence, although some of it is inconclusive and a little of it contradictory. And the American series of tests in Nevada during June, although on a much smaller scale than the American H-bomb tests, have created alarm, at least among the people on the West Coast.

To this public education, "Radiation: What It is and How It Affects You," by Dr. Jack Schubert and Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, makes a substantial contribution. Dr. Schubert is a biologist and chemist, authority on radio poisons; Dr. Lapp is an atomic physicist, who worked on the Manhattan Project. Both men have held important posts at the Argonne National Laboratory.

It is impossible for a layman properly or adequately to appraise this book. It discusses the whole subject of radiation, from the discovery of the X-ray to the dramatic and frightening effects of radio-active fall-

out from hydrogen bombs in language that, I take it, is as simple as it can be for non-scientific readers.

Two sobering facts emerge. First, that the general population and especially certain sizeable sections of it are already exposed to substantial radiation in the course of employment and medical treatment.

Second, that, however the authorities differ on the extent of danger from fall-out, there is sufficient evidence, even of an incomplete sort, to warn us that we are tampering with our children's health.

The authors hope that the United States, which took the lead in developing the hydrogen bomb, will also take the lead in ending the tests of these bombs. They also suggest the establishment of a Radiation Control Service, which would conduct exhaustive research into the amount a radiation now received, its effects on individuals and subsequent generations, and some means of controlling its use and abuse. They foresee difficulties, such as the medical profession's dislike of what they would consider interference with the treatment of their patients. But they foresee even greater damage if radiation, even without benefit of war, continues to increase.

should accompany the delegates, and that "since nobody should suggest such a venture unless he is prepared to share in it," he would be willing to "accept appointment as Australian delegate to the U.N. for this purpose."

I learn that Mr. Hammarskjöld's reaction was that nothing could be done unless the matter was officially sponsored by one of the members of U.N.

In subsequent correspondence which I have had with Mr. Wentworth he still holds the view that there will have to be action at the top level of U.N. if that body is to command world support.

I hope the idea will be kept alive.

No confidence

THE Government department which sees to the mails in the U.S.A. does not seem to have much confidence in the Department of Defence.

A reader sends me a letter posted in Indiana which carries the words "Pray for Peace" as part of the post mark.

Perhaps the Home Office would consult the Society of Friends about a suitable slogan to pass on to the G.P.O. when the London Civil Defence recruiting campaign begins in the Autumn.

August 23, 1957—PEACE NEWS—7

CLASSIFIED Advertisements

TERMS: Cash with order, 3d. per word, min. 2s. 6d. (Box No. 1s. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

PEACE NEWS OFFICE IS OPEN up to 9 p.m. every Wednesday evening for the sale of books and stationery, and for voluntary help with the despatch of Peace News. Visitors welcomed. (Mon. to Fri. 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) 3 Blackstock Rd. (above Flah and Cook, stationers), Finsbury Park (near sta.), N.4.

The difficulties of translating scientific books into other languages and problems arising from the need for international communication of new ideas are examined in the UNESCO publication "Scientific and Technical Translating," Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 20s.



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Editor's Notebook

When is disarmament disarmament?

THE Prime Minister's logic is not always easy to follow. For instance, he spoke recently to workers in the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston.

He told them that they were perhaps making it possible for this country and her allies to reach some real measure of genuine disarmament which would lead to peace.

Disarmament to the Prime Minister seems from that to be a reduction of conventional weapons.

Is it disarmament when you develop new weapons of mass destruction which are hundreds of times more destructive than the weapons you have?

One good size nuclear bomb is worth all the ordinary type bombs dropped during the last war. There is therefore considerable saving and you can actually do more damage.

As we say, to call this disarmament is difficult to credit.—*Railway Review*, Aug. 16, 1957.

TUSKEGEE

FROM PAGE ONE

On July 23 a committee of White merchants pleaded with the protesters to call off the fight. The White merchants said they had nothing to do with Engelhardt's gerrymandering Bill and were being victimised.

The protest leaders told merchants that if they were really innocent victims and didn't approve of Engelhardt's Bill, they should join the protesters. "We'd then consider them friends and would again do business with those who gave evidence of being on our side."

So far there has been no report of any White businessmen joining the protesters. Senator Engelhardt claimed that the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA), which spearheads the protest, has been making threats against Negroes shopping at White-owned stores.

One Negro man, not reported to be a TCA member, was fined in early July. He was convicted on a charge that he tried to coerce a Negro woman into boycotting White stores.

Coercion would seem to be out of harmony with TCA's other statements and actions, and the protest leaders say they have not intimidated anyone.

Probe started

However, Alabama's Attorney General Patterson started a "probe" of TCA recently. His agents have questioned over 25 people. Boycott leaders believe the state officials plan to make use of the old anti-boycott law under which they convicted the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery.

Patterson warned the protesters: "Such a boycott as is being carried on by the TCA is in violation of the laws of this state and cannot be tolerated." He also claimed that the TCA is stirring up race trouble all over the county and has connections with "foreign organisations."

On July 25 and 26 Alabama's Attorney, General Patterson, supported by pistol-packing deputies and a search warrant, led raids on the TCA offices and a print shop which has been printing TCA and National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People literature. Patterson seized documents which his assistant said "might prove useful when the state takes legal action."

If the raids were meant to intimidate the boycotters they may have been a mistake. Reports are that the blitz raids have strengthened the protest.

[Editorial—page two.]

Shorthand writers for conferences, committee meetings, etc. Any time, anywhere. Official verbatim reports or narratives.

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MABEL EYLES, Duplicating and secretarial agency
395 Hornsey Rd., London N.19 (ARC 1765, MOU 1701)

Published by Peace News Ltd., 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4, and Printed by Fish & Cook Ltd., 135 Fonthill Road, N.4.

YOUNG QUAKERS SUM UP ON MOSCOW

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

FIVE young Quakers back in London after attending the Moscow Youth Festival faced a Press conference last week and for an hour answered questions put to them by journalists from leading newspapers and news agencies.

Before they answered the questions the young Quakers issued this statement:

"We return home much impressed by what we have seen and heard and been able to take part in, and we are very grateful to all those who undertook the organisation, both in this country and in the USSR.

"We feel that it will be some time before we shall be able to see everything objectively, but we are certain that our participation was worth while, and that we were able to achieve something positive and constructive in the sequence of Young Friends' work for the improvement of East-West relations.

"All of us were impressed by the sincerity of the Russian people, the warmth of their greeting and their hospitality. There was an obvious desire on their part to know more. They are such likeable people, and many of us have made deep and, we hope, lasting friendships."

With an assurance and preciseness which would have done credit to a world-travelling statesman, David Harper, 24-year-old medical student from Kingston-on-Thames, told the Press men that the group:

Long discussions

- Had long discussions with young Marxists, which "grew less heated as we got through the crust to constructive proposals;"
- Felt that many of the Russians they met didn't fully understand what was meant by "peace and friendship," a festival slogan, but were sincere as far as they did understand;
- Found quite a degree of searching for something on the part of young Russian

Earl Russell

FROM PAGE ONE

opened a copy of his book "What I Believe" and pointed to this passage on page 28:

"The good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge."

Pointing to where he had written this quotation in his notebook, Professor Moritaki told me: "We were both united on this."

Professor Moritaki told Earl Russell something about the popular movement in Japan against nuclear weapon tests, a nation wide movement in which scholars joined with trade unionists and housewives, and stressed that the emotional motivation of the movement was giving way to a rational, more scientific approach.

The quality of the protest was developing.

An unbelievable change

In Britain, unfortunately, it appeared that only the intellectuals were concerned about the danger of nuclear weapons. If an equal impression could be made on the minds of ordinary people then the prospects of ending nuclear tests would be very bright indeed.

Before I left Prof. Moritaki I asked him whether adherents to the Japanese state religion, Shintoism, had also joined in the campaign against tests, or whether, like many in the Church of England, they continued to give support to military might.

"The state religion is moving towards peace," Prof. Moritaki replied. "This is symbolic of the change of the Japanese people as a whole. An unbelievable change."

As we said good-bye, the grey-haired, smiling professor expressed his gratitude for the welcome he had had on his first visit to England: "The way of living is different, but human feeling is the same everywhere. This feeling is the foundation of human solidarity."

On Wednesday Professor Moritaki left for Germany, where he hopes to greet the 18 scientists of Goettingen University and thank them on behalf of his colleagues at Hiroshima for their stand against German manufacture of nuclear weapons.

people, both in the spiritual and the political field;

- Considered that the majority seemed to be behind the régime, wanted to see alterations, but not another form of government;
- Concluded that young Russians did not seem to have any conception of what a young Christian was. They knew only of the Russian Orthodox Church, "a rather dead organisation;"
- Had met Victor Kamara, one of a group of young Russians who had come to Britain as the guests of British Young Friends in 1954;

Christianity and Communism

- Were able to have much more informal discussions about Christianity and Communism with the Chinese delegates than with the Russians;
- Hoped to have a work camp in Russia in the future along the same lines as those now popular in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Other members of the group were Miss Irene Jacoby, solicitor's clerk from Hull and member of the Pacifist Youth Action Group; Mr. Denis Binns, analytical chemist from Leeds; Miss Dorothy Worsdell, school teacher from Birmingham; Mr. Philip Morris, school teacher from Tewkesbury; Miss Mary Field, school teacher from Finchley.

Denis Binns was unable to be present.

(Earlier report—page three.)

NEW PHASE IN BRITISH GUIANA

By J. Allen Skinner

BECAUSE of some links with Communism that Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the leader of the People's Progressive Party, maintained when he was head of the Government established in accordance with the new constitution for British Guiana of April 8, 1953, that constitution was suspended by the British Government six months later.

Following this Dr. Jagan has spent a period in prison, like so many of the leaders of colonial movements for independence. (There was a time when many of the ministers of the present Government of Ghana wore caps marked with the initials P. G., signifying "Prison Graduate.")

During the intervening years there has been a break-away from Dr. Jagan's Party, led by his one-time lieutenant, Mr. Forbes Burnham, whom many will remember from his visit to Britain with Dr. Jagan during the 1953 crisis. Despite the split the PPP has secured an overwhelming majority in the recent elections, largely due to the votes of the East Indian workers on the sugar estates.

Dr. Jagan's link with Communism was far from indicating that he was an adherent to Stalinism, and was, I believe, brought about largely by the lukewarmness of the backing he had previously had from British Labour. He has now declared his willingness to make an endeavour to work the present constitution, which involves co-operation with some members nominated by the Governor, "if the Governor plays ball with us."

TRADE UNION RECOGNITION

There has been a change in the Governor since 1953. The present Governor is Sir Patrick Renison, and he, on his side, seems to be approaching the change rather warily. There is an encouraging report that his interview with Dr. Jagan last Saturday was of a frank and cordial character.

It will not be an easy task to pilot the new regime past the issues that formerly presented themselves and led to the crisis. An important question among them was that of trade union recognition, which had become a tug-of-war between the sugar interests and the Government, the sugar employers seeking to maintain a monopoly for their own type of "house union," while the PPP was seeking to foster a politically sponsored union.

If Dr. Jagan is to contrive to separate Government pressures from the question of trade union organisation he will need the co-operation of the Governor in curbing the pressures of the sugar interests in their turn. It is greatly to be hoped that between them they will succeed.

Homer Jack

FROM PAGE ONE

"The race of weapons and hate spirals quickly. History teaches us that such a race can only end in war. The difference this time is that war will be fatal to all mankind; there will be no victor. How are we to stop this mass suicide? This is the work of our conference.

"I humbly suggest that peace cannot be achieved by calling one side 'peace-loving' and the other side 'war-mongering.' Both sides have been guilty in producing fears and tensions. The peoples of both sides want peace, especially the peoples in the middle who constitute the vast majority of the peoples of the world.

"Let us, in this conference, find ways to reduce tensions without seemingly putting the onus, the blame, on one ideology or another. Let us not pursue the cold war in our plenary sessions and speak just to make ideological debating points. On the other hand, let us be frank when we must be frank," he concluded.

URGENT PROBLEM

The delegates on returning to their various countries must mobilise the people to demand the banning of atomic weapons and to impress on the big Powers the necessity for disarmament, said Egyptian delegate, Khaled Mohei Eldin, in his speech to the conference.

Speaking of an erroneous idea which must be dealt with quickly and energetically, Mr. Eldin added:

"It is often thought and argued that as long as the great Powers possess atomic weapons the parties of dispute will not dare to wage war on each other. The experience of the aggression on Egypt proved that this idea was wrong."

Questioning the wisdom of entrusting "your future once more in the hands of political adventurers," Mr. Eldin concluded:

"The bomb tests will not be stopped and the atomic weapons will not cease to be produced or utilised unless the people of all nations consider this question as their daily concern and the most urgent of all the problems of their times."

A Japanese delegate, Mr. Makoto Hori, pointed out that "organisations and treaties for collective self-defence threaten rather than secure mutual peace and security."

"The abolition of military treaties and the withdrawal of foreign forces are the most urgent problems to-day," added Mr. Hori.

SYBIL MORRISON IS ON HOLIDAY FOR TWO WEEKS. HER WEEKLY ARTICLES WILL COMMENCE AGAIN IN THE SEPTEMBER 6 ISSUE.

Gandhi prominent at Independence celebrations

AN audience of about 300 people, including Pakistanis as well as Indians, met at Nottingham in August to celebrate Indian independence. There were some eight speakers, including a Pakistani, some singers, and documentary films.

Norman Iles writes: What was interesting to a pacifist in the celebrations was that nearly every speaker spoke about Gandhi, non-violence, and India's policy of helpful neutrality. One entire speech was devoted to Vinoba Bhawe.

This was not from Indian students—they held a separate celebration—but from ordinary Indian people earning their living in Britain.

It certainly seemed that the influence of Gandhi has sunk deep into the ordinary Indians. If it has, they have a duty to spread their ideas and to mix more than they do among English people.

What about an Indian speaker giving a moral view of politics in every market square in England? Then India's independence will be a continual source of world rejoicing.

RELIGION COMMISSION

"Round the lakes with Wordsworth" is the subject of a discourse by Will Hayes to be held on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 p.m., Happy Valley, Meopham, Kent, or at Hertha's Chapel, if wet. PPU Religion Commission outing. Particulars from G. Gellert, 42 Minet Ave., London, N.W.10.